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A NEW GENUS AND FOUR NEW SPECIES IN THE DIPLOPOD FAMILY XYSTODESMIDAE

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The types of the new forms here described are in the writer's collection at the University of Utah.

Genus **Cherokia** new

Characterized by the structure of the gonopods of the male. In this the telopodite extends forward nearly at right angles to the coxa and is distinctly divided into two segments of which the first is straight; the second division a blade that is distally furcate, with its terminal branch bidentate at tip. (See accompanying figure 1.) Generotype.—*Cherokia georgiana* (Bollman).

While Bollman's *Fontaria georgiana* was previously placed by the present writer in the genus Mimuloria, it is now set apart because of the disinctly divided telopodite of the male gonopods, a feature that also distinguishes it from Rhysodesmus and other related genera.

Sigmoria zyga new species

Field notes record that in life this species has the caudal and lateral borders of the tergites red, with the edges white. In alcohol the red color fades out. The species is best distinguished by the form of the telopodite of the male gonopods, especially at its distal end which is prolonged into a slender curved process as represented in fig. 2.

Length, 35 mm.; width, 9 mm.

Locality: North Carolina, between Hot Springs and Paint Rock. Two ♂s and one ♀ taken Aug. 7, 1910 by R. V. Chamberlin.

Dynoria medialis new species

In the preserved holotype the anterior part of the exposed portion of the tergites is chestnut while the keels and a broad band across caudal border are yellow; legs yellow.

Coxae of legs and sternites of middle and posterior segments with conical processes or spines.

Gonopods of ♂ of same general form as those of *icana;* the telopodite lamellate, with a narrower proximal stem above which the blade expands as shown in the figures (Figs. 5 & 6). The supplementary process at the distal end closely applied to the main body, not widely divergent as it is in *icana.*

Length, about 45 mm.; width, 11 mm.

Locality.—Georgia: Atlanta. Male holotype taken July 12, 1946 by P. W. Fattig.

Nannaria cayugae new species

This small form has the keels and a stripe across caudal border of tergites yellow in color, with remaining portion nearly black but lighter each side of middle, this giving appearance of two somewhat lighter longitudinal stripes. Legs light brown or yellow; antennae dark, nearly black, distally.

Coxae all unspined. Posterior sternite with a pair of subconical processes or teeth at posterior border. Processes of coxae of second legs in male cylindrical, relatively short and stout, distally truncate.

Blade of gonopods of male moderately evenly curved, apically narrowed; with basal spine elongate, curved toward base, the distal portion more nearly straight. (See fig. 3).

Width, 4 mm.

Locality: New York: Ithaca. One male taken in the summer of 1930.

Nannaria equalis new species

Dorsum black or in part deep chestnut excepting the keels, these being yellow; the sides also yellowish. Legs light brown, the antennae darker.

Pores lateral in position as usual in the genus.

Distinguished from other known species in peculiarities of the male gonopods. In these the main branch is straight excepting a short apical portion which is bent at right angles to the main axis. The basal spine nearly equals in length the telopodite proper and is a little clavately expanded distally. See further fig. 4.

Width of ♂ holotype 5.2 mm.

Locality.—Tennessee: Knoxville. A male and female.

The female allotype is not in full color.

Nannaria castanea (McNeill)

Polydesmus castaneus McNeill, 1887, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 10:329, pl. 12, fig. 8.

Fontaria castanea Bollman, 1893, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., No. 46, p. 123.

Mimularia castanea Chamberlin, 1928, Ent. News, 39:153.

Fontaria castanea Williams & Hefner, 1928, Bull. Ohio Biol. Survey, No. 18:106, fig. 9B.

Nannaria ohionis Loomis & Hoffman, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 61:53.

Localities: Indiana and Ohio.

Loomis and Hoffman state (loc. sit.) that the form figured by Williams and Hefner "is distinctive in the subterminal tooth on the mesial process" of the ♂ gonopod. However, McNeill in his original description gives a figure of the gonopod in which this characteristic tooth is plainly represented and it is present in all specimens from Indiana and Ohio. It seems obvious, therefore, that *ohionis* is typical castanea.

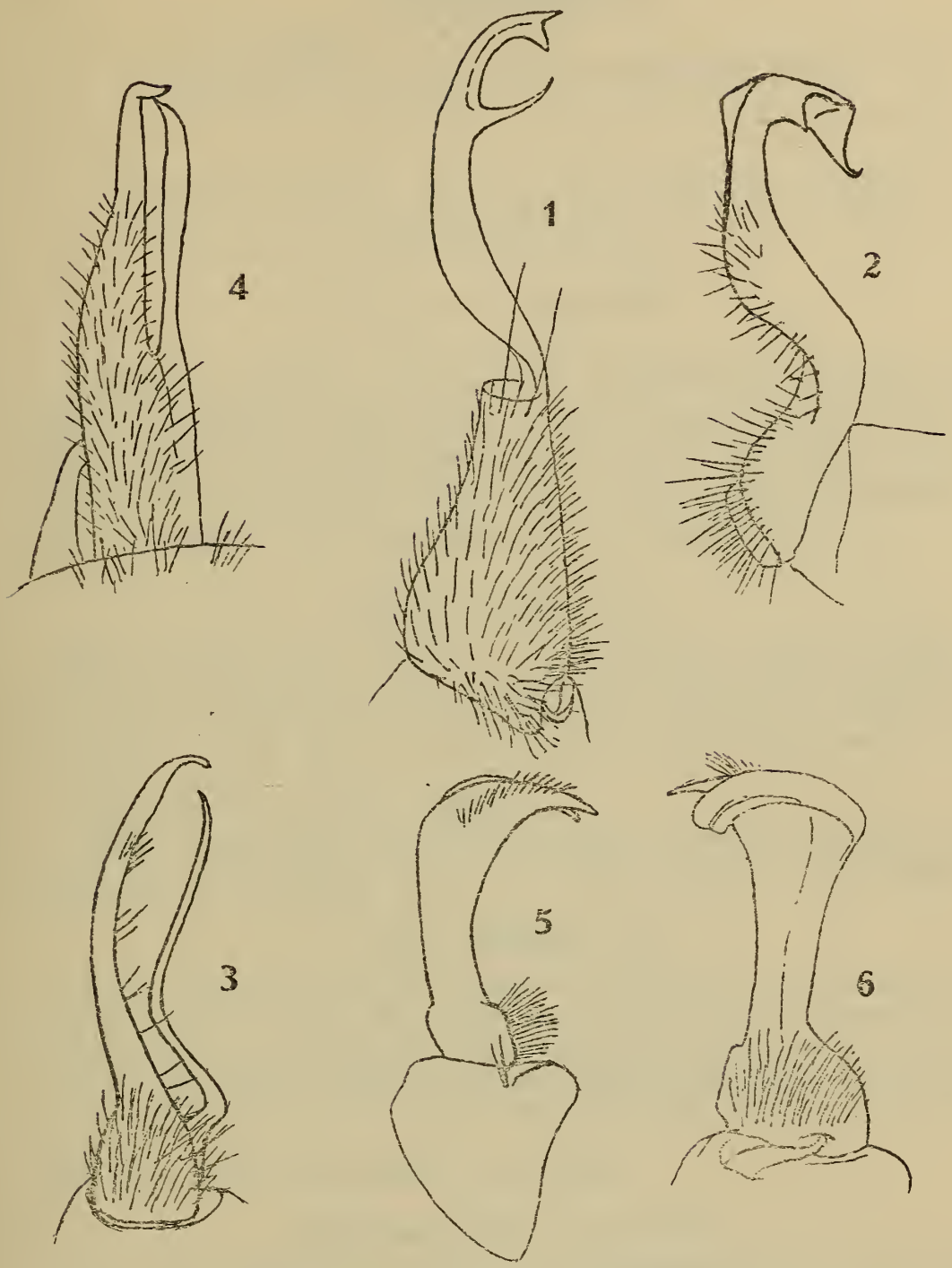
Nannaria tuobita (Chamberlin)

Fontaria tuobita (Chamberlin), 1910, Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 3:243, Pl. 25:7, 8.

Nannaria ursa Chamberlin, 1938, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 51:207.

Localities: New Mexico: Cloudcroft, Bear Canyon, Ruidosa, Glencoe, Fort Stanton, etc.

While varying considerably in size and coloration, there is complete intergradation between the extreme forms.



Explanation of Figures on Plate I.

Fig. 1. *Cherokia georgiana* (Bollman). Right gonopod of male, subventral view.

Fig. 2. *Sigmoria zyga* new species. Gonopod of male, subventral view.

Fig. 3. *Nannaria cayugae* new species. Right gonopod of male, submesal view.

Fig. 4. *Nannaria equalis* new species. Right gonopod of male, mesoventral view.

Fig. 5. *Dynoria medialis* new species. Left gonopod of male, ventral view.

Fig. 6. *Dynoria medialis* new species. Left gonopod of male, submesal view.